

THE TIMES

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

TUESDAY MARCH 6, 1894.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Pocahontas Tribe, I. O. R. M., Powell's Hall.
Paper Hangers' Union, Eagle Hall.
Phil Kearney Post, G. O. U. R., Eagle Hall.
Good Will Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., DuBois' Hall.
Richmond Lodge, Tenth, Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
The State Council, Chosen Friends, Central Hall.
Stonewall Camp, Fraternal Legion, Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Mr. E. H. Benefield and Social Society, Powhatan Hall.
Virginia Lodge, Sexennial League, DuBois' Hall.
Company "B," First Regiment, Armory.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, Lee Camp Hall.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES ARE MARCHING ON.

Democrats over the whole country rejoice that it is now evident the Senate will whip the Wilson bill into something of a Democratic shape. It seems clear that a duty will now be imposed upon sugar, coal, iron ore, lumber, and wool, so that each one of these important commodities shall bear its due proportion of the burdens of government. The Wilson idea of favoring some businesses and punishing others has raised Democratic gorge from the day it was announced. Democrats are not rewarders of favorites nor punishers of enemies. Democracy demands even and equal treatment all around, to all men alike. The Wilson doctrine of dispensing governmental favors to some and turning others out to scramble for themselves is not founded on Democratic principles.

Why should sugar be taxed? A tax on it that is too trifling to notice brings the government an immense revenue, and as all men use sugar, it is paid in some degree by all the people. The estimate is made that the American people consume, on an average, about sixty pounds of sugar to the head in the course of a year. A tax of a cent a pound would, therefore, mean sixty cents to be paid by each individual, even if each one used the same amount, in the course of a year, and spread out through weekly contributions. The tax on sugar was not taken off at the demand of the people. The people knew nothing of the tax and made no complaint about it.

We hope the Senate will, before it sends the bill back to the House, strip it of every element of the hateful Republican doctrine of protection, opposed, as it radically is, to all the ideas, theories, and traditions of Democracy, and make it a Democratic measure that imposes the smallest duties that will raise the revenues needed and spreads those out over all importations ratably and equally, so as to affect all alike.

It is threatened that if the Senate makes an essential modification in the Wilson bill the House will raise objection to its action as trenching upon the constitutional prerogative of the House to originate all bills for raising revenue. The constitutional provision expressly declares that while bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House, the Senate may propose or concur in amendments to them.

It would require a very nice discrimination to determine between an amendment that the Senate might lawfully make under this authority, and one that wholly destroyed the bill that came from the House and made the given measure one originating in the Senate. But this is a provision in our Constitution that never had much merit. The right of the House of Commons to originate all bills for raising revenue was an important one in England, and was tenaciously clung to by the Commons. The framers of our Constitution put it into that instrument more because it was one of the cherished popular institutions of England than because they perceived any positive good to grow out of it under our form of government. But as each body of our national legislature comes from the people, one directly and the other indirectly, there is not the reason for the provision here which existed in a legislature of which one body was not elected, but inherited its right as part of the legislature.

The country will be very impatient if there is much fooling by the House with the Senate's work in the direction of uniformity and equality, on any such ground as this.

GIVING THE CITY'S MONEY AWAY.

When Mr. Boykin undertook to make his personal statement in the Council on Monday night he may have been, as the chairman ruled, out of order, but he stated nevertheless what was a matter of very great interest to the people

of Richmond, and he would have stated a good deal more of it if he had been allowed to go on. We will combine here what he said and what he was cut off from saying. He stated that he had the official figures from the office of the City Engineer, which showed that a number of sewers had been excavated in the city by day labor (the locations of them being specified) cost the city more than 80 cents per cubic yard. He also exhibited a list of another lot of sewers that have been excavated by contract, with the same force, which cost the city 42 cents per cubic yard. This is plain demonstration that the city can excavate its sewers for about one-half as much by contract labor as by day labor. A very large sum is spent each year on sewers. What right have members of the City Council to give the money of the tax-payers away by having sewers dug by day labor? The tax-payers should mark every man who votes for excavating sewers by day labor, and do their best to defeat him in the coming primary election. The man who does it is simply making a gift of a large amount of the money of the tax-payers of this city, without any return to them at all. And further, would any member of the Council, who votes to do this dig a sewer of his own by day labor when he could get it done for half cost by contract? And, if he would not, can he call himself an honest man to do in the city's case what he would not do in his own?

A NEW ERA FOR VIRGINIA.

The Legislature yesterday passed the Walton Australian ballot law, and very properly made it applicable to the whole State. However defective this law may be—and we think it has many defects—its passage marks a new era in the political methods of Virginia, and gives a point of departure from old ruts in the direction of the firmest and safest ground for our electoral machinery.

The germ has been planted and will grow, and the tree will bring forth fruits of honesty, peace, and prosperity.

If we were disposed to cavil we could pick flaws and reiterate the weak points we recently pointed out, but we prefer to take a hopeful view of the operation of this law, and wish to close up the ranks of the Democratic party, and so present an unbroken front of incorruptible adherents to the immortal principles of that party.

The Times has fought with all its might to save our people from corruption and our party from the disaster which we knew would surely overtake it if our election methods were not changed, and, thank God, we have helped to work a change which will continue until the election laws are perfected and frauds are universally condemned and rooted out.

No one can fairly predict what the result of putting this new law into force will be. These things, however, seem assured: It will discourage bribery and frauds in elections; the educated negroes will be enabled, and illiterate negroes will at least have a chance, to vote in freedom of the terrible thralldom in which many are held by members of their own race, and through those illiterate voters, who lack the courage to disclose their votes to the special constable or the intelligence to have their ballots correctly prepared (should the officer be disposed to defraud them) will be at a disadvantage, yet the preponderance is enormously in favor of the law as it now is. There will be no ballot-box stuffing, and the vast majority of voters will cast their ballots without interruption or supervision.

On the whole the people of Virginia are to be congratulated, and The Times, assuming that "the dead past will bury its dead," will take a well-earned rest from its agitation of election frauds. We shall not, however, fail to point out to the next Legislature whatever amendments we think will better conduce to the perfection of a thoroughly fair manhood suffrage law.

We publish the law in full, as to most of our readers it will be an entire novelty.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Sun: It looks as though the whole population of the States of the Pacific coast were bound to see the San Francisco Midwinter Fair. In the month of February, half a million visitors passed through the turnstiles. We suppose that a good many of the visitors to the fair passed through the turnstiles more than once, and we suppose that, among the visitors, there were many from States lying east of California; but, after making allowance for these things, there are facts which demonstrate the wonderful popularity of the Midwinter Fair on the Pacific coast. It is truly a great thing for California, especially for San Francisco.

New York World: The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette is bitterly opposed to boss rule in New York and Brooklyn, but now that the people of Cincinnati are moving to throw off the delusion of the Republican bosses in the city, the Commercial Gazette charges the city with corruption against the Republican organization and calls them assistant Democrats. This is becoming a favorite device of bossism.

New York Herald: Lord Rosebery is reported to have said not so long ago that "office is an acquired taste," and that "men learn to love as they do alcohol, or opium, or evil liver oil." It remains to be seen whether the young Earl will have the opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the taste of the sweets of Premiership.

If he succeeds in winning back the Unionists who escaped from Mr. Gladstone's fold, he may unite the Liberal party again, and with this unity press forward to the election with the certainty of being able to remain in office for some years.

The conservative St. James Gazette is responsible for the statement that Lord Rosebery had won negotiations with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire, the Unionist leaders in the two houses. On the success of these negotiations will depend the future of Lord Rosebery's tenure of office as Premier.

The New York Times of yesterday comments upon a statement from San Antonio, Tex., in which Mr. Richard P. Croker is represented as having threatened to sue Congressman Dunphy for libel. The latter a few days ago resigned his place in the Tammany general committee. In his letter severing his connection with this organization, Mr. Dunphy talked very plain about fraudulent voting in New York.

Quoting from this San Antonio special, The Times says: "I never," says Mr. Croker, "encouraged fraudulent voting, and if any one in New York violates the election laws, I am ready to sue him for libel. This is in part a historical statement and in part a promise. As to the past it amounts to a declaration that neither Tammany Hall nor Mr. Croker, who has for some time to all intents been Tam-

many Hall, has encouraged fraudulent voting. Yet Mr. Croker knows that within the last month men of Tammany have been tried, convicted, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, or have pleaded guilty and been more lightly punished, for precisely the kind of crime which he declares have not been encouraged. Unless a responsibility by saying that failure directly and effectively to oppose such crimes is not "encouraging" them, though it clearly is Mr. Croker's statement is contrary to known facts.

ROKE SMITH'S "POSSUM HUNT."

The Secretary of the Interior Said to Be Arranging for One on a Grand Scale.

"There is," says a Washington special to the New York Sun, "an apparently well authenticated report that Hoke Smith is arranging a Georgia 'possum hunt, with all the dressings, after the old-time custom in the South."

"It is rumored that Hoke intends to make it a Presidential affair from the Interior Department point of view. He does not," it is said, "understand the importance of the world to things that are done as well as others if only one knows how."

The forthcoming "possum hunt" will unquestionably be a unique affair, for Hoke intends to give it his very best efforts. Already, it is said, the desire for invitations to Georgia on the interesting and novel occasion is little less than a riot. A good old-fashioned "possum hunt" is not appreciated that one cannot be improved at will. In the first place there must be "possums," and they must be in the right place and numbers; besides there must be the torches and dogs and guns and other things, and though these conditions be all right they will amount to nothing if the dukes are not selected for the highest fun. As to the weather, the risk must be taken. Hoke says he can't promise as to that. The Hon. Hoke Smith is an enthusiastic man about these days!

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

"French Literature in the Seventeenth Century."

Professor F. W. Boatwright, of the chair of modern languages, of Richmond College, delivered the first of a series of university extension lectures on "French Literature in the Seventeenth Century," last night in the lecture-room of the Grace-Street Baptist church. Quite a large crowd was in attendance, and the lecturer was given the closest attention throughout.

Professor Boatwright began with a brief sketch of the rise and early development of the French language, the earliest monument of which, he said, he is the Strasbourg oath, 842 A. D., and explained the growth and influences of the Old French in the North and the Provencal in the South. Modern French, said he, attained the dignity of a national language in the fourteenth century.

The lecturer touched upon the early life of the French people, referred to their customs and structure of society, and explained the influence of their life upon literature. He then went into a discussion of the style and characteristics of French literature, which, he said, was brilliant and varied in the world, but deficient in poetry. The distinguishing characteristics were to its vein of light satire and social and political criticism. The lecturer reviewed the Medieval literature and the Renaissance, and referred to some of the most prominent writers of these periods, mentioning, Bonaparte, Jodelle, Rabelais, Calvin, and others.

The discourse was interesting throughout, and abounded in valuable and suggestive information.

The next lecture will be delivered at the same hour and place next Tuesday night, when Professor Boatwright will discuss "The Great Cornelle."

JUSTICE JOHN'S COURT.

His Honor Fixed His Features and Said: "Let Her Go, Gallagher."

That trio familiar to every attendant of the Police Court looked unusually happy yesterday morning when the sergeant tapped for order. His Honor changed his expression of countenance from a serio-comic to a sympathetic cast, and said he was ready to "let her go, Gallagher." Clerk White gave an exhibition of his skill in writing attachments. His rapidity and grace of penmanship much amused the crowd; in fact, everything the clerk did seemed to have the approval, he is such a jolly good fellow.

The Big Three made quick work of the rather small docket. The following were the important cases:

Halle White alias Tom Smith (colored) was charged with assaulting John Lacy with a brick with intent to kill. The case was continued till the 15th instant. Halle was also fined \$5 and costs for attempting to strike L. Bassett.

Pat Green (colored) was charged with striking Annie Watson. The case was continued until to-day.

There were a number of minor cases.

Hastings Court.

This court was engaged yesterday in setting the dates for the trial of the different cases on the docket.

The cases of Thomas M. McNamee and William Gail, charged with the murder of E. A. Arwell, was postponed until the next term.

Hon. J. Ran. Tucker presented resolutions in respect to the memory of the late James Alfred Jones, and they were ordered to be spread on the records of the court.

On Judge Witt's desk were some very beautiful potted and cut flowers, the gift of Messrs. W. A. Mann and S. Stern.

Supreme Court of Appeals.

Franklin James Salem Building Association; Wills, Biedler & Co. against Mullins; Stevens against McCormick; Engler against Kenney. Passed.

Rowles against county of Albemarle; Bowles against Allan & Pollock; Wilson against Carpenter's administrator. Continued.

Shenandoah Land and Coal Company against Rice, Stone to Staunton, Virginia; F. and Marine Insurance Company against Thomas, sur. Set for Thursday next.

At the County Court.

Things were very quiet at the County Court yesterday. There was only one case before the magistrates, that of John Banks (colored), charged with breaking and entering in the night time the place of George Rupp and stealing a pair of harness and traces valued at \$4. He was arrested yesterday, and will be tried before Squire Tyler to-morrow.

Boarding-House Thieves.

Edward E. Helms and Frank Walker, the two Detroit men who were before his Honor Justice Crutcher some days ago, charged with robbing various boarding-houses, will again make their appearance before the court this morning to answer some new charges.

Sergeants Tomlinson and Hall yesterday morning swore out two new charges against the men. While investigating the work of the boarding-house thieves it was found that these men had recently operated at Anderson's, on Franklin street, between Eighth and Ninth. While at that place they pillaged the rooms of Mr. T. C. Beazley and Mr. Hill.

A "Silver Tea."

The ladies of the congregation of Grove-Avenue Baptist church gave a "silver tea" in the lecture-room of the church last night. An excellent musical programme was rendered by local talent, and the evening proved a delightful one to all present.

INCIDENTS AT THE CLOSE

DR. PENDLETON IS REMEMBERED BY THE SENATE EMPLOYEES.

A Resolution of Thanks to the Lieutenant Governor—Senator Stubbs Wants the Graduates to Practice.

The incidents of the Senate session yesterday morning were indicative of the end of the Legislature, which, after the passage of the Walton election bill, and the West Virginia resolution, had little left to occupy its attention.

During the morning hour Senator Jones had the privilege of the floor to perform a pleasant duty, and after referring in an appropriate way to the kindly and cordial feeling which seemed to exist between every one at the close of the session, presented Dr. Pendleton, clerk of the Senate, with a beautiful initial set of a dozen sterling silver spoons, inclosed in an elegant silk-lined velvet case. He paid a well-deserved tribute to the most careful and reliable member of the popular clerk, and assured him of the esteem in which he was held by the employees of the Senate, who desired to express their appreciation in this way. The contributors to the present were the various clerks, the pages, the doorkeepers, and the janitor, and all responded with ill-concealed emotion to the kind words of the senator, and accepted the memento in terms of the strongest gratitude and appreciation, and in doing so expressed the most cordial and affectionate way to the senators, his fellow-employees, and the newspaper reporters, who have worked early and late, even unto the wee sma' hours, to give the public an idea in a condensed form of the work that has been done.

Then, before the close of the morning session, the Senate adopted unanimously a resolution offered by Mr. Lovenstein, "That the thanks of the body be cordially extended to Hon. Robert C. Kent, President of the Senate, for his unwavering and uniform courtesy to all senators during this session."

Mr. Kent made a suitable and feeling response, which he closed with the hope that he would meet every senator in the same seat two years hence.

At the opening of the session Senator Hurt moved to take up the Nicol State bank bill, which provides for the organization of State banks of circulation when the bill was taken up and passed without being read, and ordered to be communicated to the House. When this fact dawned upon the Senate surprise was expressed that so important a measure had been rushed through its body at railroad speed. The proceeding was entirely regular, however, and no further action was taken.

Senator Hurt introduced a bill to repeal the act passed at this session taxing building and loan associations. Mr. Hurt said that he had introduced the bill to repeal the act taxing building and loan associations, and that he would not say anything at all.

To Scott's Librarian.

Pending discussion of Mr. Hurt's bill Mr. Flood introduced a resolution, the resolution adopted Monday, providing that no business should be transacted after yesterday. He said that while it might be unparliamentary to refer to it, the House had resorted to resolution back at the adoption of the resolution would stop this.

The resolution was adopted. The discussion of Mr. Hurt's bill, to repeal the act taxing building and loan associations, was resumed, and Mr. Little took the floor and advocated repeal.

Messrs. Walton and Lovenstein defended the act recently passed, and Mr. Little, who was in the majority, while it was wrong in principle, it was expedient to repeal it at this late day in the session when they had no time to offer a substitute. The bill was passed by.

Mr. Stubbs Apologizes.

Mr. Stubbs introduced a bill to repeal the act passed at this session, relative to the practice of dentistry. He said that the act disfranchised a number of young men who would graduate from a college in this city in a few weeks from the practice of dentistry because the college was not a member of the National Dental Association. He said as chairman of the Committee on General Laws he confessed to have inadvertently passed a bad law, and he was not conscious of permitting this wrong. He said he had written to the president of the Dental Association of Virginia (Dr. J. Hall Moore), and the bill at this session if he would issue certificates to these young men to practice dentistry during the coming summer, but that he had declined to do so, and he hoped that the Senate would repeal the law before the session adjourned.

Senator McIlwaine suggested that the bill be amended to meet the difficulty instead of repealed.

At this point Dr. J. Hall Moore, president of the State Board of Dental Examiners, appeared in the Senate, and Mr. Stubbs asked the indulgence of the Senate until he could confer with Dr. Moore.

A conference was held in which both Dr. Moore and the students concerned took part.

A special message on the West Virginia debt was received from the Executive, and after being read was ordered to be printed.

The Walton bill as amended by the House was reported to the Senate and the amendments agreed to.

At 2 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 5 o'clock P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

A Virtual Adjournment Although Still in Session.

Sensor Lovenstein occupied the chair in the Senate last evening. No matters of great importance were introduced, and the session closed it was a virtual adjournment. Quite a number of the senators bid good bye to their associates, and the further meetings will be perfunctory in character.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills were passed: To incorporate the Citizens Bank of Keyaville.

To appoint trustees for the Mattaponi tribe of Indians, of King William county. To provide for the sale of land on the banks of the Potomac.

To amend the Code relating to the exclusion of persons with contagious diseases, and who have not been vaccinated.

For the relief of John E. Hazengrove, a Confederate soldier, of Prince Edward county.

To allow F. G. Mayhugh, late deputy treasurer of Fairfax, further time to collect taxes.

For the protection of hotels and boarding-houses.

West Virginia Debt Commission.

Sensor Jones offered a resolution, which was agreed to, providing for the election of two members of the commission provided for by the joint resolutions of the General Assembly relative to West Virginia's proportion of the public debt of Virginia, and further that the rules of the Senate governing elections be revised so as to include the election of the two members of the West Virginia commission, and that each member vote for two candidates, and that the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes should be declared elected. Senator Hay nominated Senator Wickham and Senator Walton nominated Senator Flood. Senator Stubbs nominated Senator Jones of Highland.

Senator Wickham seconded the name of Senator Jones, Senator Walton seconded the nomination of Senator Flood. Senator Berry seconded the name of Mr. Wickham.

The vote stood, Wickham, 2; Flood, 14; Jones, 11; and Messrs. Wickham and Flood were declared duly elected.

Sensor Stubbs offered a substitute for

the Dentistry bill, granting the graduates of dentistry in the University College of Medicine temporary certificates to practice their profession. This substitute meets the objection raised against the bill at the morning session.

House bill for the relief of General James G. Fields from liabilities to the State on account of certain fees improperly collected while he was Attorney-General, was defeated.

Mr. Morris explained that the case was similar to one against General F. S. Blair, against whom no suit had been brought, and claimed that what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander, and offered a resolution instructing the Attorney-General to institute legal proceedings against Frank S. Blair to ascertain whether he is indebted to the Commonwealth, and if so to recover the same.

Not for considerable discussion the resolution was agreed to.

It is thought that the above measures will fall of enactment on account of the want of a quorum in the House.

The Senate adjourned, at 10 o'clock, until noon to-day.

The Adjournment of the Legislature.

Although the two houses of the Legislature adjourned last evening nominally to meet again to-day, according to the joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly, they will no longer transact any legislative business, for the passing of bills came to an end last evening.

The session will only be kept up until Friday at noon in order to enable the Governor to sign the bills passed before the official adjournment of the Legislature. During the next two days the two houses will meet only as a matter of form, although the majority of the members will have left the city by this morning.

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT.

Artistic Styles—They are Pretty Though They Do Not Bear Artistic Tests.



NOVEL SLEEVES

Is the fashionable eye an artistic one? might with reason be asked by persons not so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of devotion to their idol as to make distrust of it impossible. I say "with reason," and I say it advisedly. Ask any good artist what is the highest type of beauty known to his art, and he will unhesitatingly reply, "the human figure."

One would expect, then, that the aim of modistes would be to preserve the true outlines of the figure as faithfully as possible. But it is not so, and for evidence we have but to look at the styles which have held sway for more than a year. In some cases, abnormally shaped humanity in its march up the ages for centuries—if possible, growing worse as it advances. What could be farther from the outline of the figure than the styles which have held sway for more than a year?

And yet we are so lost to the sense of the truly artistic as to admire them, yes, clinging to them.

I say "we" humbly and penitently, and even remorsefully, but nevertheless, hopelessly, for I know that I will have to pick up the pieces of my admiration of what from an artistic point of view is grotesque and what is worse, I know I shall keep right on admiring it.

I asked some one to give me a reason. She said it was the "style." I knew that already, but when I asked her why I was the style she put me off with, "Oh, I don't know; it is something like this 'confusion' which all the politicians are talking about, which people either possess or don't and they cannot be reasoned into it if they haven't got it."

It is one of the mysteries which has haunted true dressers never before, and which they are now, and to the winds with artistic notions to the contrary!

Now, here is a gown which makes no pretense of representing woman as she is, but it is a fetching costume nevertheless. It is of a pearly gray spring goods, it is trimmed with green velvet. Just glance at it for a moment and consider what the striking feature of this gown is, and you will see at once that it is the style of the sleeve. It starts from the collar, the combining of capelet and sleeve in one. There is a velvet sash and chiffon belt, but these would be tame indeed without the form distorting sleeves.

Change of Management of the Capital Building and Loan Association.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Capital Building and Loan Association, held last week, Fred C. Brauer, Jr., was elected secretary and general manager, and the office of the association changed to 1103 Main street, in the Merchants' Bank building.

Mr. Brauer has for several years been the secretary and manager of the Fairmount Land Company, and his energy in the advancement of one of Richmond's prettiest suburbs has earned him a reputation which he will doubtless sustain in the management of this association.

He will continue the representation of the Fairmount Land Company, as well as representing the incorporators of the Fairmount Railway Company.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARES.

Cedar Buckets, three brass hoops, 15c. Hard Wood Double-Pointed Toothpicks, 1c. per box. 21-inch Wash-Bowls, 5c. Patent Lard Chimney Cleaner, 10c. Best American Stove Polish, 5c. Three-Fold Oak Screen, 15c.

THE COHEN CO.

SHOES! SHOES!

GREAT BARGAIN SALE

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The season is not at hand, but the goods and prices are, despite the hard times. A GENUINE SALE OF ABSOLUTELY BARGAINS AND NO CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN HALF-PRICE SALE. We are determined to cash your money and not patronage. So don't deal in lotteries, but keep your eyes open, and when you see a good thing be quick to recognize it.

99c. 99c. We have just received 50 cases LADIES' OXFORDS, from Heiler's stock, to be sold at a great sacrifice at 99c. to former prices \$1.50, \$2.25, \$2.50, and \$3.00. These are the best quality of shoes ever made. Latest styles in LADIES' BIG BUTTON SHOES, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Another lot of LADIES' BLUEBERRY PATENT LEATHER FACING, 1.95; worth \$2.50. A new lot of WHITE SLIPPERS, all sizes, 99c.

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